

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 102.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE. 201.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RULE HERE THE THEME

Hawaii Receiving Attention of
U. S. Congress.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Governor With Much Power—List
of Officers—The Suffrage—Tariff.
Shipping—Labor—In Message.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Hawaii as a territory under a comprehensive system of laws is the aim of bills now before the committees of both houses of Congress. President McKinley today sent the report of the Hawaiian Commission and the measures drafted by that body to Congress.

That there will be a lively battle over Hawaiian legislation was foreshadowed today. Senator Vest's resolution declaring that the United States cannot annex territory other than with a view to ultimate statehood was tantamount to a declaration that party lines cannot be drawn in the battle in support of the policy of President McKinley. There are Republican members of the Senate who will oppose making Hawaii a territory, as they are opposed to an island state.

Another feature of the complications was the introduction of a bill in the House by Payne of New York provid-

ing for the extension of the customs and navigation laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands. It is understood that this action was taken in view of the fact that the fight over the general Hawaiian territorial bill may be prolonged, and with the idea of securing at once to the American merchant marine all the advantages of trade between the Pacific coast and the islands. This is not the only separate measure which will put these statutes in operation in Hawaii without reference to the passage of the general government bill. Senator Perkins said today that, since annexation was accomplished, it was important that every advantage should be obtained by Americans, and that Congress will be asked to pass such bills as are necessary immediately. Irrespective of the fight which will be made on the bill reported by the Commission, and which it is expected will be brought in from the committees in both branches of Congress within a week.

COMMISSION REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The first portion of the Hawaiian Commission's report, which was sent to Congress today, is mainly descriptive of the Hawaiian Islands, the inhabitants, the existing institutions, the public domain, production, climate, harbors and shipping facilities, and various conditions of general interest. The remaining portion is mainly devoted to the discussion of the legislation proposed by the Commission, giving in the appendix the various reports of sub-committees and copies of the bills suggested.

Three bills are formulated for the consideration of Congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions. Of the main bill the Commissioners express the opinion that it will prove to be "such a measure for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as will best promote the interests of their people at the same time that it promotes the interests and maintains the sovereignty of the people of the United States."

It provides for the creation of the Islands into a territory of the United States, to be styled the Territory of Hawaii. The bill contains provisions for the government of the territory, giving it executive, legislative and judicial officers. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, a United States District Judge, a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal revenue district and a customs district are created. The offices of President, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Instruction, Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, Surveyor-General and Marshal are abol-

ished. The officers of the territory under the new regime are an Attorney-General, with similar powers and duties as now possessed by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a Treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present Minister of Finance; and also those of the Minister of the Interior; a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor and a Deputy Auditor, a Surveyor-General, and a chief Sheriff to succeed to the duties of Marshal of the Republic, all to be appointed by the Governor.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is Section 4, defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent and all persons descending from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

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OUT OF SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises Held at
the High School

CLASS OF SEVEN MEMBERS

Essays and Music—Diplomas Presented—Remarks By a
Cabinet Officer.

Commencement exercises were held in the Honolulu High school last evening. There were three "sweet girl graduates," and four young men, all of whom acquitted themselves with credit to their instructors, showing a careful training both in thought and expression. A large audience gathered, most of whom were friends of the graduates. The wall back of the stage was draped in Hawaiian and American flags, making a pleasing background for the palm and fern leaf decorations at the front. Seated on the stage were Attorney-General Smith, Inspector-General of Schools Townsend, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Professor Scott and the members of the graduating class.

The program began with prayer by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, after which a song by the High school was given. Miss Ivy Grivin then read an essay treating of the Philippine Islands. Miss Grivin began with the discovery of the islands and gave an historical account of their colonization and slow development up to the present. The essay was an instructive one, well written and delivered in a pleasing manner.

A mandolin and guitar selection left a good impression with the audience. Mr. G. F. Wright chose for the subject of his essay "The Nicaragua Canal," and handled the question with skill. Mr. Wright pointed out in a forcible way the benefits which would accrue to the Pacific states if the canal were built. The high school gave three choruses during the evening, the students singing under the direction of Professor Yarnley.

Miss Rice gave a carefully prepared essay on "The Indigenous Flowers of Hawaii," an essay full of blossoms and trees, green fields and gayly plumaged birds, and long, musical Hawaiian words, an essay showing familiarity with and love for the beautiful in Nature.

Mr. Charles Elston sang one of De Koven's songs "Past and Future." Mr. Elston has a well trained tenor voice and so pleased his hearers that an encore was demanded. Robert D. King gave an historical account of the "Constitution of Hawaii," mentioning the events which led up to the adoption of the present Constitution and closely analyzing that instrument.

Minister Cooper was unable to attend the exercises but at the last moment Mr. Smith consented to be present and speak to the graduates. Words of advice coming from a man of large experience, from a man whose lot it has been to fill high places in life, were of great worth to the students. The closest attention was given him.

Professor Scott spoke to the students on "Habits," saying many things which they will recall in the after years and recognize as words of wisdom. The presentation of the diplomas was interesting and the amusing remarks of the principal, as each happy graduate stepped forward, caused much laughter and drove away that sadness which so often attends the parting of students and teachers.

The pilot chart for December gives the following forecast of weather:

During this month the northern part of the North Pacific ocean will be subject to fierce gales. These will probably be found due principally to either of two classes of barometric depressions, one class originating in the west, moving to the eastward over the Japan sea and across the island of Hokkaido, and the other class forming to the south of the 30th parallel and moving northward, and tending to approach the average storm track for December.

The region of greatest frequency and intensity of these gales will probably lie north of the 35th parallel and reach across the entire ocean; but between Japan and longitude 160 degrees E. it will extend as far southward as latitude 30 degrees N.

In the vicinity of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands frequent squalls may be expected.

In the Quicksands.

Senator Henry Waterhouse has just had a thrilling experience in the quicksands of Niu. He was driving in that district with a Portuguese servant. The Senator took his team too far afield and the horses went down in the sand till only their heads and shoulders

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HAD A FEW TINS

Nine and a Half Pounds of the
Tabu Drug.

TAKEN AT PISTOL POINT

A New Plan Frustrated—Rush of
Five Men on a Customs Guard.
Four Escaped.

Five men off the Australia tried to stand up the Customs guard at Oceanic wharf last night with the result that one of them is at the station house with a dead-sure case of smuggling opium against him.

It was shortly after the watch changed at 6 o'clock that R. M. Macaulay, Customs inspector, assigned Guard Vivachaves to the main gate leading out on Allen street. Vivachaves had reported being offered a bribe by one of the Australia's crew during the afternoon and Macaulay placed himself in hiding close by and awaited the coming of the men, who usually go out in gangs after supper.

Five men came along about 7 o'clock and made a rush for the gate. The first clinched with Vivachaves but by that time Inspector Macaulay was coming up on a dead run for the crowd and the gleaming barrel of his revolver under the rays of the electric light—aimed directly at the men—made them halt in their desperate attempt. Vivachaves had blocked the narrow gate alongside the big entrance, which was tightly locked and had the struggling men in close embrace. Seeing their scheme had failed, the four men who were free, turned to their heels and back to the Australia's gang plank. Dodging among the piles of freight with which the Oceanic dock is now encumbered, Inspector Macaulay found it useless to further pursue them and hastened back where the big sailor had Guard Vivachaves, who is a rather slight young fellow, nearly exhausted. The smuggler gave in upon Macaulay's approach and was taken to the Port Surveyor's office and searched. Nineteen half-pound tins of prime Hongkong opium were found secreted in side his shirt and various pockets of his clothing.

Taken to the station house he gave his name as Hansen, a Swede, for many years past donkey man on the Australia. He had in his possession \$175, of which \$130 was in Hawaiian currency and the remainder in United States gold. He claimed that two of the crowd with him had gone through the gate when he was stopped.

This clever capture redounds not only to the credit of the brave guardian and inspector who secured the man and the stuff, but to Port Surveyor Stratemeyer, whose system of patrol makes it nearly impossible to land opium in this harbor.

Further arrests may follow as it is suspected there are several of the crew implicated in this affair. Macaulay and the guards, after the whole of the raiding party had disappeared, made a careful search of the wharf and succeeded in finding ten tins of opium that had been dropped by the men who ran away.

ISLAND COFFEE.

Market at San Francisco Said to Be Better.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

The market is much better for Hawaiians, although still very weak for other varieties. The stocks here are small and made up of coffees not particularly desirable, our own stocks are exhausted and shipments are recommended with assurance that slightly coffees will sell well.

We note following sales:

125 bags fancy washed 17 @ 17 1/2 c
150 bags prime washed 16 @ 16 1/2 c
200 bags good washed 15 @ 15 1/2 c
275 bags current quality 14 @ 14 c
43 bags current quality unwashed 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2 c

793 bags.
Stock on hand December 8th, 950 bags.

OTIS, McALLISTER & CO.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire, and since the resignation of Gladstone the official leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, has addressed a letter to John Morley, Liberal member for Montroseburgh, announcing his resignation of the leadership.

He says: "The Liberal party, rent by sectional disputes and personal interests is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or advantage to the country."

Morley in his reply expresses sympathy with Sir William Vernon Harcourt and says he is not surprised at the latter's decision.

RULE HERE THE THEME

(Continued from First Page.)

the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

This is the usual provision found in the acts of Congress providing for the establishment of territorial governments in the United States, but the Commissioners regard the provision as exceptionally important in this bill for many reasons, among which they mention the continued importation of Chinese labor into Hawaii.

Remarkable on this point they say: "It has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii, before and since the establishment of the Republic, to import men under labor contracts for a term of years, at the expiration of which they are to return to the countries from which they came. Those brought in are mainly from China and Japan. Since the act of Congress annexing Hawaii was passed prohibiting Chinese immigration, Hawaiian sugar planters have seemed to be making an unusual effort in securing the importation of Japanese laborers, fearing trouble and embarrassment on account of insufficient labor for the care and carrying on of their sugar plantations. Of course, it becomes necessary to extend our labor laws over the islands, so as to prohibit all kinds of foreign contract labor from coming to the territory; first, because it is the policy of this country to keep out all kinds of cheap foreign labor, including coolie labor, and thereby prevent such labor from interfering with the wages of American labor; and, secondly, to protect our manufactured products from competition with manufactured goods produced by cheap alien labor. The general laws of the United States will place the people of the territory on the same footing as the people of the States and other territories of the United States in regard to the foreign labor."

The question whether white labor can be profitably used in the sugar plantations is yet a problem, but the planters are preparing to give such labor a trial and some of them believe it will prove superior to the labor of either Chinese or Japanese.

The Commissioners take pains to express their united opinion that the plan outlined for the Government of Hawaii cannot be regarded as a precedent for Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying on this point: "Much has been said to the effect that the policy or scheme of government for the Hawaiian Islands will be taken and accepted as an index or precedent to be followed in the plan of government for Porto Rico and the Philippines. In view of this apparent expectation or belief on the part of many good people in the United States, the Commission deems it proper to observe that the people of Hawaii are capable of self-government and have proved this by the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii and the adoption of a Constitution and code of laws which would compare favorably with those of any other government, and under such conditions and laws have maintained a stable government for several years, worthy of a free people. The people of those islands are more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States, while the laws of the little Republic are largely taken from the laws of this country."

"It cannot be said that either the Porto Ricans or the Filipinos are at all familiar with our system of government or with any other based on the principle of liberty. The underlying theory of our Government is the right of self-government, and a people must be fitted for self-government before they can be trusted with responsibilities and duties attaching to a free government. These remarks are made to negative the idea that because the people of the Hawaiian Islands can, in the judgment of the Commission, be consistently given self-government to an extent almost equal to that given the people in the State of Hawaii, it can safely be inferred that other insular possessions, which the United States have or may acquire by treaty with Spain can be granted equal freedom in government."

The report is unanimous except on one point, on which President Dole makes a minority recommendation. This recommendation is for a board of advisers to the Governor of the Territory, and he recommends that the Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Works and Commissioner of Public Lands shall be constituted special counselors of the Governor, to be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy.

Mr. Dole gives as his reason for this recommendation the fear that without some such provision the Governor may arrogate to himself greater power than is contemplated, outlining his reasons for this position. He says: "While with some misgivings I have assented to the provisions of the majority report, which places the executive power of the Territory in the hands of one individual and does away with the Executive Council, I am unable to accept those which confer upon the Governor the appointment of all the ordinate officers and which, while giving him the appointment of heads of departments, with the approval of the Senate, permit him to remove them without such approval, a power not enjoyed by the President of the United States. Nor can I agree to the absence of any provisions whatever checking the Governor's executive power under the laws excepting as to the approval of the Senate, required in certain appointments."

"The weight of the objection will be better understood in view of the recommendation of the Commissioners that the Legislature shall hold regular sessions but once in two years, as heretofore, which circumstances would furnish the Governor with the opportunity, if he should choose to seize it, of removing any or all heads of departments immediately after the termination of the regular session of the Legislature and filling their place with persons whose positions would be valid until the next session of the Senate, which might not occur for nearly two years. By this means a Governor, acting within his authority, could substantially evade the provision requiring these appointments to be approved

by the Senate. The performance of the character under the Monarchy are too fresh in the minds of the Hawaiian community to permit them to contemplate without dismay the possibility of a repetition thereof."

"The Governor, under the provisions of the act recommended by the Commission, will have less check to his administration of affairs than was the case with the Governor under the Monarchy, excepting only in the matter of office."

The majority in their report express the opinion that the precaution is not necessary, saying that "the history of territories of the United States, covering many years of experience, has not, in the opinion of the Commission, shown a necessity for the creation of any number of advisers."

Of the other two bills, one relates to Hawaiian silver and the treasury notes and the other to postal savings banks in Hawaii. The first provides that un-minted Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of dues to the Government of Hawaii and the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall on presentation in sums of \$500 to either government be purchased and received as bullion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates are to be redeemed by Hawaii on or before January 1, 1902.

The other is a bill which repeals the Hawaiian laws establishing postal saving banks, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amounts on deposit in the postal savings banks in Hawaii to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on the 1st of July, 1899 and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The report contains an inventory of the public property of the Republic which now inures to the United States, which is of an estimated value of \$10,418,749, distributed as follows: Government public land, \$4,147,700; Government lots, sites, etc., \$1,481,890; department property, \$4,789,249.

The report gives considerable data in regard to duties collected, showing that under the Dingley bill the amount would have been much greater than it was. This comparison shows that the collection for 1897, which was \$548,482, would have been, under the American law, \$902,706.

The report recommends the construction of a cable to the islands, to be under the control of the United States, which, it says, is demanded by the military condition existing or liable to exist at any time.

Speaking of the character of the population of the islands, and referring especially to the recommendation for conferring citizenship upon the Portuguese and failing to confer it upon the Chinese and Japanese, the report says: "The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the government affairs of the country, and, with the British and Germans and part-blooded Hawaiian-Americans together, constitute the controlling element in business. The Chinese and Japanese do not now possess political power, nor have they any important relation to the body politic except as laborers. The Portuguese are largely immigrants from the islands and colonies of Portugal in the Atlantic, and have never been very closely tied to their mother country. With the certain attrition which is bound to exist between them and the Americans in Hawaii, and under the influence of the existing public school system, which makes the study of the English language compulsory, they promise to be a good class of people for the growth of Republican ideas."

FROM THE MESSAGE.

Pending the consideration by the Senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory in the Union, was adopted by the Congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Admiral Miller to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu and intrusted to his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States Minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply, but impressively, accomplished on the 12th day of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the Government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The President, officers and troops of the Republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until Congress shall otherwise enact.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed S. M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii as Commissioners to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The Commissioners, having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to our home union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while, at the same time, justifying the foresight of those who, for three-quarters of a century,

have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The Consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States Consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this Government.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that our consular offices having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries, under our consular regulations will, in consequence, terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject in order to meet the changed conditions.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy of frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to it colonies, at an annual cost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity and should be encouraged in every constitutional way. Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

CONSIDERATION OF BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—When the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today put over till next week consideration of Hawaiian legislation, it was with a feeling on the part of the members that there will be a hard fight before there is any final settlement of the question. Many Senators appear reluctant to take up the problem until it may be handled altogether.

While this is the condition of the general bill, there is a growing belief that the bill extending the customs and navigation laws must be rushed through. It is stated on authority here that there are now under way plans for the importation of immense amounts of merchandise into Hawaii, which pays the small tariff of the islands and which is destined for entry into this country at a clear saving of something like 40 per cent. ad valorem on the goods. From Hawaii the purchasers expect to ship the goods into the United States without the payment of duty.

Senator Perkins will at once confer with Payne and Elkins, who introduced the customs bill, and endeavor to have them put into the measure contract labor, and exclusion clauses, as these are all subjects which come under the Treasury. There will be but that one department concerned in the bill, which it is hoped will be put through, even if the general bill shall fail.

The Hawaiian bill was only considered in a very general way today, the committee deciding to postpone the detail work upon it for a week. This decision was reached because the full report of the Commission had not been printed. At the meeting next Wednesday the measure will be taken up, section by section, and the whole matter will be very carefully considered with the view of presenting it in as perfect shape as possible to the Senate.

Senators Cullom and Morgan, who are members of the Commission, and also members of the committee were present at today's meeting and explained many of the general features of the bill.

Some of the members of the committee indicated a desire to amend the bill in some particulars. Senator Turpie was among those who showed such a disposition. His objection to the bill as reported, was on account of the provision for a Congressional Delegate. The supporters of the bill indicated a willingness to strike out this provision, and it looks as if it will be done.

Julien D. Hayne.

The notorious Julien D. Hayne, as charming a rascal as ever made a swindling a profession, has been found out doubly and is under arrest in New York City. He is charged with defrauding a woman client of \$16,000 and Mrs. Hayne and son have gone on from Iowa to assist in prosecution. This is the first heard of Hayne since he left here under a cloud. He was using the name of Jas. D. Hallen.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said: 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for cramp.' He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I."

JUST RECEIVED Per Bark ALBERT STRONG Young : Mules. EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES



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The "HEYWOOD" SHOES For Men. THE SHOES OF TODAY.

These Shoes are scientifically constructed. They are as comfortable as money and skill can make them, and fit the foot as nature intended.

Every pair guaranteed.

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These Shoes cannot be had elsewhere. Call and examine for yourself.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.

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BICYCLES FOR THE : HOLIDAYS At Specially Low Prices to Reduce Stock.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity. The each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

FOR GOOD HEALTH

Important Session of National Board Held.

AN INSPECTOR FOR WAIKIKI

Geo. Manson Gets the Place—Notes From the Settlement on Molokai—Lihue Hospital.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The National Board of Health held yesterday the first meeting for a month and transacted an immense amount of business in an hour and a half.

Reports of the usual tenor and with the ordinary data were received from Inspectors Monsarrat and Kellipio. The consumption of meat has lessened somewhat since the First New York regiment left, but the demand for fish is not at all diminished.

George Manson, who has done such excellent and valuable service for the Board as sanitary inspector in Waikiki, has been appointed permanently on the staff of the Board and will continue the good work in his district. His pay was started from October 1.

Dr. Sandow, late of Helena, Mont., is placed as Government physician at Waiānāe. He has the plantation practice. Dr. Sandow comes to the Islands highly recommended.

Application has been made for Government aid to the new Lihue hospital. The Legislature contemplated this grant and the Board voted to give the required assistance—\$150 a month—to begin January 1, 1899. Private donations have been made for the Lihue hospital, which will be a public institution. The establishment is a first class one, well equipped.

Hilo hospital November 1 had five inmates. During the month twenty-two were received. The management spent something over \$500 in the month and was paid from outside sources \$64. The hospital was crowded in November by the military invasion. The Victoria annex was used and two special nurses were employed. There was assistance from the soldiers. It is expected that the United States Government will pay a portion of the \$500 expended.

Madulani hospital had eleven patients November 1; received 10, discharged 8. Three died.

The Kapitolani Maternity Home was voted the usual allotment after the November report had been read. For November the expenditures were but a few dollars more than the receipts.

Dr. Spinola petitions for an appointment under the Board of Health. Application filed.

A claim for back pay was received from Dr. Macmillan, of Kauai. He was at the post for some time before the Board voted him his commission. The claim will be investigated. The doctor wants salary for March and April. The appointment was made May 1.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., request that Dr. W. G. Parker, yet to arrive, be made Government physician at Hanalei, Kauai. He is to be the medical man for the Kilaua plantation. Action deferred pending the arrival of Dr. Parker.

Dr. Watt, of Kauai, declines, at the figure of salary named, to undertake inspection of butcher stock at several points. Arrangements will be made for inspection at Lihue by Dr. Watt, through the Board of Health agent for Kauai.

Complaint comes from Molokai of delivery of paial in bad condition. The issue is between the shippers and the steamship company, as the Board people will receive only such freight as is in good order.

Mr. Feary, assistant superintendent, writes from the Settlement on Molokai that the drought continues and that on this account horses and cattle are dying off.

An attorney of the Sound country, as he signs himself, claims to have discovered a cure for leprosy. He declares he has a secret preparation and that he has almost cured a Chinese leper. The Board is not disposed to deal with the lawyer, who says he has lately fallen from a condition of affluence to poverty.

A woman in the Settlement jail, serving time for larceny and threatened with pardon, asks that she be allowed to remain in jail the full time—seventy-two days more.

The Board ordered advertisement for tenders for supplies for the first six months of 1899.

The proposed new cart for the excavator outfit will be supplied by the lowest bidder. There will be published a call for tenders.

The sanitary inspector of Japan, Dr. Jordan, writes that the health of that whole country seems good. This is December 9. The chief illness is on account of colds. There is some dysentery, but only one case of cholera is reported in the empire.

Those who attended the meeting were President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Wood, Dr. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, L. D. Kellipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Dr. Day and Mr. Lansing are abroad.

Japanese Railway Fares.

If we may believe the Yorodzu Chono, says a foreign paper of Japan, the Government is inclined to consent to a proposal by the Railway Bureau to raise the passenger fares on the Government railways. The Railway Bureau proposes to raise the rate from 1 sen a mile to 1.2 or 1.25 sen per mile on journeys for less than 50 miles, beyond which the rate will be progres-

sively lowered to 8 or 9 sen per mile. It is hoped by this means to increase the railway profits and with the increased returns extend and improve the railway system. The net profit for the present fiscal year was estimated at some 5,400,000 yen, but the general rise in prices is expected to reduce this by 2,000,000 yen.

Paritans and Pilgrims.

The Paritans of England generally adhered to the Established church but endeavored to mould it to their own views. They largely emigrated to the Massachusetts colony.

The Pilgrims who established the first colony in New England, and landed at Plymouth rock, were Independents, who had separated from the church. They were called Separatists or Brownists in England.

Japan is Thanked.

The United States Government recently sent a letter of thanks to the Japanese Government for the services rendered by Naval Surgeon-Inspector Tomatsuri at Porto Rico. Dr. Tomatsuri was sent to Porto Rico on behalf of the Japanese Government as a sort of medical attaché. The American army had not a sufficient number of doctors, and Surgeon-Inspector Tomatsuri volunteered to assist the medical staff. For this service the United States Government has made formal acknowledgment.

Their Own Swords.

It is stated that during the recent military maneuvers in Japan several officers were injured, being as a rule cut by their own Japanese swords. A proposal has been made in the General Army Staff Department to prohibit the officers from wearing Japanese swords while in actual service.

HELPLESS ON THE SHOALS.

A great steamship, feeling her way in a fog, ran upon a low mud bank and stuck fast, about twenty miles from her port. She had on board a valuable cargo and nearly three hundred passengers, most of whom were almost within sight of their homes. The tugs came and tried vainly to pull her into deep water. The officers were as able navigators as there had ever been. But she was helpless, and it was dead low water. Only one thing could be done—to wait. A few hours later the Captain said to his passengers, "The tide is rising; we shall be off presently." Sixty minutes more and the ship floated. It was now noon. At two o'clock sharp the impatient voyagers stepped ashore. They might have been delayed longer save for the fact which the captain had announced in four words.

Perhaps this simple and not uncommon incident may contain a lesson for you and me. Suppose we draw a little comparison and see. The man who learns nothing from things at his elbow will only waste his time going to college.

Mr. William Jordan is grocer and postmaster at Bright Waltham, Wantage, Berks, where everybody knows him and believes in him. On December 7th, 1893, he wrote a letter to a friend, and any consent of both parties we print a part of it.

"In the autumn of 1890," he says, "I had an attack of influenza. The effects of it lingered with me. I had no heart for anything. I was tired, languid, and weary. My appetite fell away, and what I did eat gave me a sense of tightness and fullness at the chest; my bowels were very constive, and I suffered much from sick headache. Sharp pains often caught me between shoulders, and my breathing was very bad. I kept on with my work, but on account of my weakness, the task was doubly hard. For about four months I was like this, when one day the thought came to me to try a medicine that so many of my customers bought of me and spoke so highly of. I carried out this idea, and after I had taken one bottle of it I noticed this first of all—My appetite was better. I could eat; I relished my food; I got stronger. I took another bottle and was as well as ever. That is three years ago, and I haven't had a touch of illness since. (Signed) William Jordan."

One more letter—short and right straight to the point. Mr. William R. Saunders writes it. He is a newsagent and lives at Old Town, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. His letter is dated November 7th, 1892, just one month to a day earlier than Mr. Jordan's. That merely happens so, the two gentlemen having no knowledge of each other.

"In the spring of 1891," says Mr. Saunders, "I found myself out of sorts all unexpectedly. I couldn't fancy what had come over me. I was low, weak, and tired. I could eat hardly anything, and what I did eat gave me so much pain and distress that I came to dread sitting down to a meal. There were pains in my chest, sides, and back, between the shoulder blades. Then I got so weak that my work was a sort of drag on my hands; and even when walking I was so short of breath I had to stop and rest here and there. I took medicines the doctor gave me, and pills, etc., that my friends recommended; but it was no use, they didn't help me. And all the time, month after month, I was getting weaker and weaker. At last I got a bottle of medicine from Bristol that was right. That one bottle had this effect at first. My appetite came back, and when I got through with the second bottle I was completely cured. (Signed) William R. Saunders."

Now for the lesson. You see what it is of course, but let's have it in words. When the ship was fast on the shoal only one thing helped her—the rising tide.

When these two men were fast on the shoal of illness only one thing helped them—the rising appetite. With eating and digestion came strength and health, for the trouble was that universal destroyer and deceiver, indigestion and dyspepsia.

The tide rose to the full of the moon. The languid appetite is roused by medicine finally resorted to by both our correspondents—Mother Selge's Curative Syrup.

IS NOT BLIGHT

Judgment Passed on Appearance of Coffee Leaves.

NOTE BY PROF. BRIGHAM

Used Microscope—Conditions in Olia and Puna—Great Need of Inspection—Drying.

During all this excitement and talk of sugar, the second largest industry of these Islands, coffee, should not be overlooked.

On Hawaii, where the largest amount is grown, most of this year's crop was picked between August and November.

In the districts of Hamakua, Kona and Puna there has been quite a large crop. In the largest district of all, Olia, the crop has been very late. During the month of July most of the pieces had a very heavy blossom but on account of the irregularity of the seasons this year most of the blossoms failed to set. But the blossom that came in October and November, which also was a heavy one, has set very well indeed. The picking will probably commence about February of next year and extend during most of the year.

The higher levels in Olia seem to have done better than those lower down, although Peter Lee's place, at eleven miles, has borne very heavy, in fact almost too much for the age of the trees, which is three years.

The last few months have seen numerous dry houses erected in Olia, among the largest being those of the Capital Coffee Co., C. E. Aagan, Zimmerman, Jones and Grossman Bros. Mr. James erected at Mountain View a dry house in which he expects to dry the coffee of the smaller planters, who will not put up their own drying plants. His intention is to buy the coffee in the pulp and pulp it and dry it and send it to the coast for sale.

One would hardly recognize the Olia of a few years ago with the present Olia. At Mountain View has been the most decided change. The Kilaua Coffee Co. has opened up a tract of land for town sites, and have put it on the market. Already quite a number of Hiloites have purchased lots there and are soon to erect summer homes thereon. It is quite a decided change of air and scenery from Hilo and is just far enough away and yet not too far.

A great deal has been written lately about the coffee blight. By the last Kinau samples of the supposed blight were brought down and submitted to both Professor Koebele and Professor Brigham. Both gentlemen have the same opinion and the following letter from Professor Brigham will relieve the minds of the would-be blight talkers in Olia and Puna:

Mr. Chas. Hyde.
Dear Sir:—I have subjected the coffee plants you sent me to careful microscopic examination, and find no signs of the Ceylon coffee blight. The yellow spots on a few of the leaves are caused by the mycelium of a rust fungus (Astilago) common enough and harmless. As the fungus was not in fructification I could not determine the species. The black spots on the leaves are the effects of heat, and would be caused either by sun or hot weather. There is no sign of fungus in that.

Yours truly,

WM. T. BRIGHAM.

In a recent letter from one of the largest dealers in coffee on the coast the need of a Government inspector was strongly emphasized. The writer stated that there was on the market at San Francisco a great quantity of coffee, sold under the head of Kona, that was of an inferior grade and had been improperly cured and dried. The tendency was to weaken the price in the market and unless something was done and that shortly, that Kona coffee as generally known there, would not taste anything like the original article here, or bring the price it should. He recommended strongly that the Government take hold of the matter and appoint an inspector, whose sole duty shall be to test every bit of coffee before shipment and see that it comes up to a certain standard. In this way Hawaiian coffee would become known and its worth realized and we could get the highest prices for our coffee.

COFFEE.

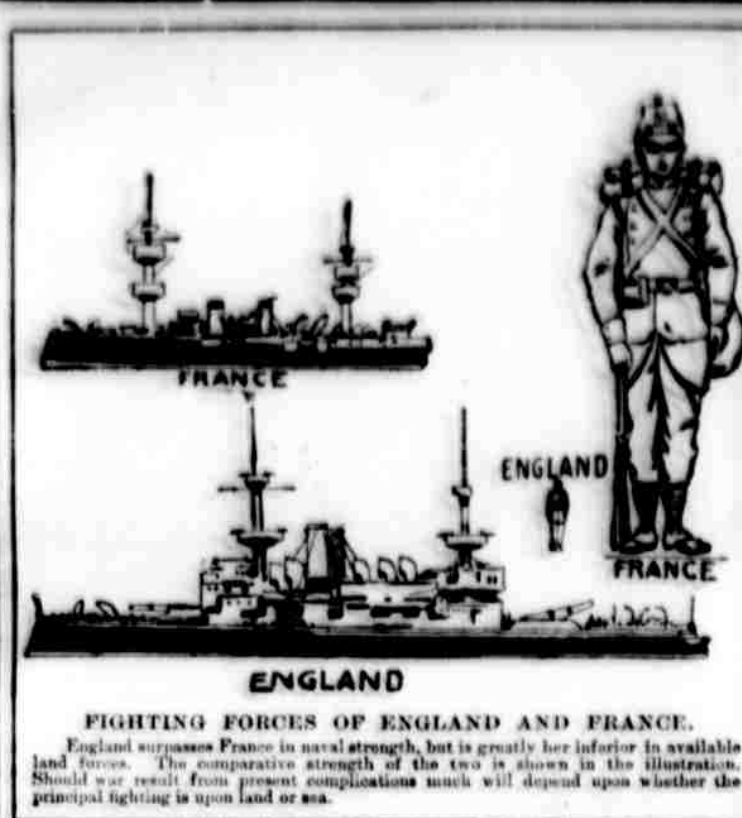
Wants \$5,000.

A damage suit for \$500 has been entered against Miss Helen Wilder by Olaf Tollefson, driver on a tram car. The plaintiff claims that damage was done to his person, character and feelings by the defendant arresting and compelling him to go with her to the police station where he was restrained for fifteen minutes.

Several days ago Tollefson drove his tram car team over a dog. Two days after Miss Wilder accosted him, while he was on duty and told him he must go with her to the station and show cause why he should not be prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

MILITARY BALLOONS.

Thomas C. Boone, one of the three men who made ascents in the war balloon at Santiago, in telling a Boston audience of his experiences said: "Newspaper correspondents and magazine writers have condemned the balloon, but in my opinion there can be no question of the value of the balloon in warfare. We were able to locate the



enemy, and in one particular instance undoubtedly saved many lives when we informed our men of a body of the enemy about 300 strong hidden in the pass on the slope commanding a narrow path up which our men were about to march."

TWO POINTED QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DOLE IS BLAMED.

Charged With Keeping Battle From the Japanese.

(Kobe, Japan, Chronicle).

It will probably come as a great disappointment to the Japanese that the commission sitting at Washington to inquire into the method of government to be applied to Hawaii has advised that Japanese should be excluded from the franchise. It has been generally believed that the Japanese would be admitted as citizens under certain conditions as to residence, and when the Japanese Consul at Honolulu appeared before the Commission at the time it sat in Hawaii, we understand that he suggested Japanese should be given a share in the government. But the views of Mr. Dole, the late President of the Republic, were strongly against any such concession being made, and so the Commission has apparently decided to advise that Japanese should have no electoral rights extended to them. When the class of Japanese resorting to the Islands is considered, however, it can hardly be surprising that the Commission should arrive at such a decision.

Armstrong Smith has gone to Hawaii for a vacation. His hard work at Chicago was too much for him.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



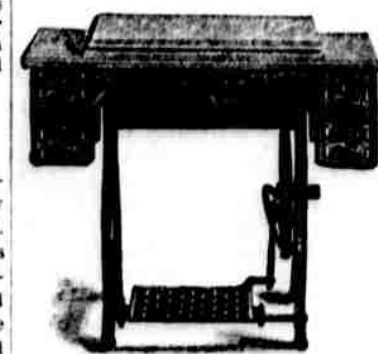
THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

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A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

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Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Graciously when resorted to in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

DON'T PUT IT OFF.

The rush for Furniture cannot possibly last much longer. The goods are selling too fast. Such extremely low prices are bound to find plenty of buyers. Come tomorrow, if possible, because your chances of getting just what you have set your heart on get slimmer every day you wait.

This week we are making a special run on

WHITE ENAMELED DOUBLE BEDSTEDS.

Ladies' Correspondence Desks.

Just the thing for a maid or matron who has a large correspondence list or of a literary turn of mind.

HANDSOME FURNITURE COVERINGS.

You will never see a better chance to buy Furniture at low prices—the lowest of low prices, than right now.

ANY OLD FURNITURE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W
GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.) Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. J. VANDERLUSE
Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1831. Located in 1833

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1908.

PILGRIMS' DAY.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Two hundred and seventy-five years ago dating back from today, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. This common, almost insignificant incident was the beginning of an empire. The Mass of History looking upon it saw in it the remnant of human progress. She saw these plain, unassuming, seven men, haggard perhaps, seafaring in the crevices of New England rocks the seeds of "religious liberty," "popular government" and "popular education." They, unconsciously, fashioned a wand out of their intelligent thrift, and loyalty to principle, and with its magic raised them into life, and growth and fruitfulness. Under the shadows of the trees thereof, standing in abounding and limitless forests between two oceans, the plants of religious persecution, political tyranny and ignorance cannot thrive.

And the Mass of History stands today silent, watchful, hopeful, as she looks upon the marvelous evolution, and the spectacle of a nation greater, perhaps, than all other nations, in its physical resources, institutions and capacity for good and evil, and she writes across the Star of Empire, this sober word "Responsibility."

Is it not singular that while the hush of the nation, rejoicing in its victory over a decrepit nation, fills the land, that sober and warning voices come from Bunker Hill and Lexington, the homes of elder Pilgrims and Puritans? Have their descendants become weak and querulous and timid and faithless? Have Harvard and Yale, and Dartmouth and Williams, and Amherst and Brown, and Andover and Keeler, and the High School thinned the blood of this noble stock and left a decrepit crowd to stand around the cradle of liberty?

If these men "the heirs of all the ages" are weak and faithless, and shrink from the duties imposed by destiny, New England should pause, and ask herself if it is not better to sweep these institutions out of existence.

We who have an everlasting faith in the safety of the Pilgrims' principles, see that these guardians of the Cradle of Liberty, see the word "Responsibility" in the sky, with the naked eye, and not through the erring lenses of telescopes. To them the day and the hour, in the flash of victory, are grave and momentous. It is the day of thought and resolution, the day for devising with wisdom the means of discharging the duties, which destiny has put upon them; the duty of even limiting the scope of those political principles that have been held sacred since the Founders cast the seeds into the ledges of New England. Whenever they have discovered the true and the just way of modifying those principles of popular government, which have been for two hundred and fifty years as sacred as the writings upon Sinai, and have applied them well in distant parts for the good of mankind, they too will rise and shout over a conquest, not over a decrepit nation, but over ignorance and cruelty and arrested progress.

The exiles from New England and the descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans, now living by the waters of this tropical Babylon, today take down their harps and sing their song in this distant land. What shall it be? While the snow lies deep on the shores of Massachusetts bay, these exiles strike their harps, under the royal palms, all touched with the softest winds, and with their souls dwelling on the homes of the Founders, sing as it was sung in the ages past: "If I forget thee, oh Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

Well, indeed, was it said by one of the most distinguished sons of the Puritans, when he contemplated the despair of thinking men at what they believe is the failure of good government and the rise of the boss and the politician:

"There is a disappointment which is full of inspiration, which sends the disappointed man deeper into the heart and soul of the thing he has begun to distrust and in regard to which he has had misgivings, and which makes him study it more deeply; which makes him believe it with deeper faith and more and more, so far as in him lies, bring it to its fullest application."

COLONEL WARING.

The men and the women of America who have an abiding faith in the slow, but irresistible growth of altruism, or the unselfish view of life in American homes, will be gratified to learn that the amount of the fund, contributed for the support of the family of the late Colonel Waring, is now \$37,103, and is increasing rapidly. Mr. Carnegie contributes \$5000. Other rich men have contributed liberally. Colonel Waring

was not a successful business man. His business judgments were unimpaired. His mind worked mainly in the improvement of the human race, which made up his business. He greatly improved the breed of cattle, when the farmers were indifferent. He has made many thousands of homes safe to live in by showing how with simple contrivances, the spread of disease could be prevented in the rural districts. He remained for many years the chief authority on the sanitary arrangements of the sewerage system of cities.

If the book of the Recording Angel could, today, be inspected by man, his account would, it is believed, be found to be credited with the saving of more human life than has been directly saved by any person in the United States. It is a magnificent record.

And yet, he was one of the men at whom the average rich business man sneered, because he could not make money. The great and small merchants, never pointed out to their sons the splendid work he was doing. On the other hand, they said "poor Waring he is not a success!" And they said it while he was barricading out the innumerable legions of microbes, by his improved methods, and driving off the shadow which the Death Angel cast on the pillows upon which sick babies lay, because their ignorant and crying mothers were unable to prevent the invisible attack of disease.

He is an athlete who believes that civilization has ever taken a backward step. It moves forward, but at the snail's pace. A thousand years are as one day in its progress. But it has reached that milestone in its progress that out of the 70,000,000 of inhabitants of the continent, a hundred of them substantially acknowledge by gift to Colonel Waring's family, in their need, that they have appreciated his work.

FLAGGING THE MOON.

Many years ago, while a locomotive was rushing over the Pennsylvania railroad, with full head on, the engineer, who was addicted at times to looking upon snakes (not Spanish ones) saw a bright light several miles ahead directly on the track. Taking it for the headlight of an engine coming from the other way, he instantly whistled "down brakes" reversed the engine, sent out the fireman with a flag, began backing his train with great speed. The bright light ahead he took to be the headlight of an engine coming towards him with great speed. One of the brakemen climbed over the tender and called to the excited engineer "What's the matter?" "Look ahead," shouted the engineer, "see that train coming?" "You blasted fool!" yelled the brakeman, "that ain't no engine light, that's the moon comin' up above the horizon." Then the mongoose was let loose and there were no more snakes.

The engineer of Mr. Sewall's campaign engine sees a light ahead on the political track and he shouts "Dole engine!" "Dole engine coming!" the tramp passing by remarks to him: "That 'aint no Dole engine comin'! It's only a jack o'lantern that lost its way and just happens to cross your track—say, can't you raise a mongoose to get yourself straight?"

"AND OTHERS."

In describing the proceedings attending the transfer of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in his message, President McKinley states that he had authorized Admiral Miller and the "United States Minister" to make the transfer. No further mention of these officers is made. Aside from the attitude taken by the Advertiser towards Mr. Sewall, as a candidate for governor, the mention of the name of Mr. H. M. Sewall as the American Minister in such an important document as the Presidential message, would have gratified not only this paper, but all Americans who took part in, or were interested in the ceremony of the transfer. It would have fixed in one of the most valuable historical documents of the year the personality of one of the prominent men. That the President did not specially mention his name has no significance whatever.

The con-cat band will now play of course that stirring music: "We are making it hot for Dole tonight." It will occupy the fences around Emma Square. Presents of flowers and boot-jacks are kindly refused.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The Advertiser will publish tomorrow morning an historical account of the action taken by President Dole's Government regarding neutrality. It will contain matter which has heretofore not been made public. Those who desire to understand the history of the event, and desire also to preserve a correct historical record of it; and those who in the interests of justice, insist on the truth of history regardless of men or candidates, should obtain it, preserve it, and send it abroad to those who have always believed that the action of this Government towards the United States, was bold, loyal and patriotic.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President McKinley's message deals in a general way with the relations now existing between the Federal Government and Hawaii. He does not intimate that he has any knowledge of the measures that the Commissioners will suggest, in their report to Congress for the government of this territory. He trusts that Congress will give "serious consideration" to the subject. He hopes that Hawaii will be benefited by the change of sovereignty and the result will justify "the foresight of those who for three quarters of a century have insisted on the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation in harmony with our needs, and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions." This "assimilation" has been a living issue in these islands ever since the year 1892. Mr. Motrow, one of the very forerunners of annexation, and the most irrepressible father, in season and out of season, may think it with some pride, that less than twenty years ago, any one here who shared in the "foresight" mentioned by President McKinley and dared to express it in language was subject to severe criticism. He alone, or nearly alone, had planted the invisible flag here, and patiently waited for it to materialize. He may not have had more practical wisdom in the matter than others who were his fellow citizens. But he indulged in the unpopular act from "time immemorial" in proclaiming an abiding faith.

The President avoids any close discussion of the relations of the conquered territories with the Federal Government. He does declare most emphatically for the autonomy of Cuba, and that "commercial relations shall be close and reciprocal." Regarding the Philippines, as well as Cuba, he advocates military government until Congress shall otherwise provide.

The message clearly shows President McKinley's desire to follow the will of the people, if he can find out what it is. He has wisely refused to form a policy of his own in such an important matter. He recalls without doubt, the uncomfortable position in which President Johnson placed himself, when he attempted to force a policy upon the people which they disliked, regarding the conquered South. He has, with the broadest spirit of American statesmanship, and in accordance with the Constitution simply kept himself abreast of the people.

The treaty of peace has been signed. The President will, no doubt, in submitting it to the Senate, present his views distinctly and forcibly, and leave the Senate to confirm, alter or reject it.

Debate in the Senate has already begun on the rights, duties and obligations, under the Constitution. There will be strict constructionists and liberal constructionists. While out of opposition to the Republican party, the Democrats generally may unite with the strict constructionists, there will be a number of Republicans like Senators Hale and Hoar, who will debate and vote on the same lines. Senator Vest has already declared that the Constitution does not provide for colonial governments. He cites the celebrated Dred Scott case, which was cited in the columns of this journal several months ago, as a binding decision in the premises. We repeat what we said in discussing it, that our government is a very practical affair, supported and controlled by a business people. The Constitution has some India rubber in it, and it will be conveniently stretched by the Supreme Court to govern cases of great necessity.

A LIMITED SUFFRAGE.

The unusual provisions made in the draft of the territorial bill for the government of these islands, regarding property qualifications, show that the two Republican members of the committee, Senator Cullum and Representative Hitt believe that the President and the Republican party are willing to abandon the traditional policy of the party. Whether or not the President has read and approved of the Commissioners' report, we do not know. Such an important change in the policy of the party would not be recommended, in all probability, without his approval as he will be called upon to sign or veto the law.

The majority of the Commissioners, including we presume, the Hawaiian members, appear to have agreed on these measures for securing a limited suffrage.

In one aspect of the case, the report is extremely gratifying. The adoption by the Congressional Commissioners of the theory and practice of the constructors of our present Hawaiian Constitution, in limiting the suffrage, is a distinct approval of their course. It is a public declaration that they acted with wisdom and foresight. It is an admission that they dared to do what Congress has, so far, never dared to do in the government of territories, to discriminate between citizens at the ballot box.

Whether Congress will approve of the Commissioners' views and draft of

legislation, is another matter. It is possible that the traditional policy will prevail, and a law be passed without touching the franchise. This is, however, improbable, because annexation has not the traditional support of the old ship of State, and the lines on the old charts are becoming obsolete. Congress will not whip the United States or the Philippines as slave-holding men, but raise them, together with a portion of the population of Hawaii, as apprentices.

As to the attitude we should take in the matter. It would be rather ridiculous for us to strike any attitude other than that of humble submission. This is the little labor of the nation, and whatever it can find in the balance. A community so insignificant in numbers is not in a position to make any hot for President McKinley or Congress. Annexation was made with no specifications or reservations, it is hoped that when the little Republic is freed, and its spirit wakes up in a political resurrection in the United States, there would be peace and justice, and an abundance of political harps.

As we can do nothing about influencing Congress regarding the organic act we shall submit to what it pleases to do, with of course the usual reservation that we, like the lawyers who look their cases, and then go to the taver, and swear at the court, can induce it to lighten indignation beyond the hearing of those who do not do as we wish them to do.

Congress never did treat the territorial babies well. There is little baby Alaska that has not yet had any clothes, and is generally left out in the woods in the cold. Hawaii is rather a pretty baby, and besides inherited some valuable assets. So there may be a difference.

A "PERSONAL" CAMPAIGN.

So long as Mr. Sewall permits his organ to accuse President Dole of cowardice and disloyalty to the United States—charges that involve even infamy and crime—he must expect that those who do not regard Mr. Dole as a candidate but a personal friend, will not hesitate to resent the indictment with more or less vigor. The Advertiser for the period of four months, during which period Mr. Sewall had been a candidate, studiously refused to make any comment on his actions. It had intended to allow him to make his campaign in peace. When, however, his organ persistently challenged the Advertiser to a campaign of abuse, and set its key-note to the words "cowardice," "disloyalty," "erring" and "wavering," the Advertiser, with much reluctance, undertook to meet this campaign of personal abuse, as best it could. It is a repulsive affair. But even the Quaker will use his fists when assaulted.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Agulnaldo's Press Agent is having a much needed vacation.

In making a rush to earn Christmas money the opium had rather overdid it.

Weather Forecast—Frost may be expected in Washington, D. C., about June 1.

Col. (ex) Bryan, is out as an anti-expansionist. Well, nearly everything going has to have its hoodoo.

Julien D. Hayne, who was in his day the leading Royalist of Hawaii, has been heard from just as expected.

Blanche Bates has become a business partner of T. Daniel Frawley. In one way the announcement is a surprise.

It is not believed that any stocking here will be found on Christmas morning to contain a commission for office.

The President speaks of his message of Hawaii as to all intents and purposes being a part of the big family.

Santa Claus, instead of a Midsummer Night's Dream brought diplomas to the High School graduating class of 1898.

That petition of memorial for "a liberal suffrage" seems to have been a case like an assent-minded man looking for the glasses raised to his forehead.

All of the coffee men are to be felicitated on the fact that the last blight alarm has turned out to be a false alarm.

Appreciation lighted every youthful face in Palama Chapel last evening and those who have worked for the Mission and the Kindergarten were satisfied.

The average urchin of the street is more than likely to want to boycott the Sabbath school that tells him marble playing is an awful sin.

President McKinley wants to send Whitelaw Reid to the Court of St. James and Mr. Reid is willing, but Senator Platt says no. The President might consult Governor Roosevelt.

Congo advises to the Belgian Government tell of an expansion luau. The blacks hacked a number of Belgian traders to bits and dined on the remains and want more of the menu.

News by the Australia confirms the Advertiser's advice from Salt Lake a

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

couple of months ago to the effect that Judge Kane, of Utah, would be a candidate for the chief justiceship of the Territory of Hawaii. The Salt Lake man is quite too premature in his aspirations.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, says that the war revenue measure will not be tampered with at this session of Congress. Dingley asks no encore.

Mark Twain's philosophy grows better as the great humorist and thinker takes on age. So true are some of his truisms that they are good enough to paste in the new hat for the new year.

The Y. M. C. A. is fortunate in having the constant and enthusiastic support and guaranteed valued assistance of a number of ladies who know how the social section should be managed.

If the householders along the Insane Asylum road do the wise thing they will cast aside all prejudice and arrange for an improvement that will at once give them higher priced properties.

The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce here know the harbor situation just as well as the members of the Government and should be able at their meeting today to suggest improvement that can be carried out.

The Autonomist Government of Cuba cannot "deliver the goods." The organization sold a lot of concessions to capitalists and promoters. First payment receipts are not recognized by the U. S. military rulers of the island.

The young men of Wesleyan University are in peculiar plights. The co-ed feature threatened to make the institution known as a girls' school. On the recommendation of the young men girls are to be kept out for a time. This is worse than real mean.

Aside from motive consideration, it may be remarked that the band of the First New York did the proper thing in casting overboard the music of "My Honolulu Lady." All coon songs directed at the Islands should go the same way.

If a few good men in the Senate and a few good men in the House, at Washington, would only rise up and declare that the Nicaragua canal enterprise must be taken out of the sphere of politics, the day of inauguration of operations would be advanced several years.

Gen. Garcia, the Cuban warrior whose death is reported from Washington, was a typical rebel chief. He was a soldier and a gentleman, nearly all his life an earnest revolutionist. That his plans had finally carried him as a patriot.

Even Col. Barber had thawed out on reaching San Francisco and acknowledged the hospitality of Honolulu people and refrained from condemning the climate of the Islands. The Colonel must have been doing some thinking on the way up.

The American Flag Day Association will endeavor to procure at this session of Congress the enactment of a law forbidding the desecration of the emblem in any manner. The Society is a strong one and it is hoped its power will prove sufficient to put an end to the use of the Stars and Stripes for other than flag purposes.

With the appointment of Mr. Manson to represent the Board of Health in Waikiki, the city is now pretty well covered for sanitary inspection. All of the men detailed to look out nuisances are capable and attentive and the executive officer of the board is invariably prompt in hastening to abate nuisances.

In a letter on another page the Rev. C. M. Hyde presents some temperate views on temperance. Many other wonder, with the author of the communication, what the matter is with the local spirit that at one time was able to make a marked and to a considerable degree an effective saloon counter attraction.

This time it is a lawyer who claims to have discovered a remedy for leprosy. Perhaps he is the man who lately figured out or announced that he had devised a system of interchange of legal and medical Latin phrases. The authorities here are always willing and anxious to try anything that might possibly develop into a means of relief to

the people of the Molekai continent, on their march to waste of time with officers, impostors and cranks.

Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin, of this city, is one of the patronesses at San Francisco, of the Doll Show, an enterprise of society ladies interested in various charities. Mrs. Irwin was always a willing and generous worker in the same line here. She is associated in the Doll Show with Mrs. J. D. Spreckels, Mrs. Tobin, the Madames Crocker, Mrs. Payot, Mrs. Martin, and others of the Blue Book.

The fence is being removed from about the Kawaiahao church premises and the grounds are to be parked. The fence disappeared from about the Judiciary Building grounds long ago. The next improvement in that neighborhood, if the money can be had, should be means of readier access to the beautiful grounds of the Executive Building.

PIANO CLAIMED.

Petition for Possession of Instrument on Columbia.

In the damage suit of Maria De Jesus Gonves vs. Walluku Sugar Co., plaintiff has given notice of discontinuance of appeal.

Russel Colegrove and John P. Jacobsen petition Judge Perry to order the release of a piano from the custody of the marshal. The piano is on board the Columbia, which, with all furniture, etc., is held under attachment by the Marshal. Petitioners claim to have purchased the piano out of their own funds and placed it on board ship. There is also a similar petition by W. J. Smith, claiming as personal property, two chronometers.

The demurrer of defendants in the case of Ellen P. Clark vs. J. K. Kaula, et al., has been overruled and defendants given ten days in which to answer.

Yesterday, Geo. A. Davis, attorney for the plaintiff in the Porter vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Co. suit, filed a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court, an affidavit, a motion and a notice. Attorney Davis will bring the motion and bill of exceptions before the Court today for allowance or refusal.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

He Will Talk on Klondike Between Vaudeville Performances.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierra, is to shine as a star attraction on the vaudeville stage in Chicago during the present month. His name will appear on the bill boards in big black letters, sandwiched between those of artists whose specialties will be along other lines. His engagement marks an innovation in the methods of amusement managers. Mr. Miller's "aura" will appeal to the mind more than to the ear or eye.

Miller is going to lecture to the patrons of vaudeville at the Chicago opera house. The poet will tell of his impressions of the Klondike, from which he has recently returned, and will wear a garb picturesque enough to keep people guessing at his identity. Manager Kohl thinks he has found a strong card in the poet of the West. The engagement at the Chicago opera house will not begin until Miller has finished a short lecture tour, among surrounding towns and cities, beginning next Monday.

WANTS MONEY FRIENDS.

LONDON, December 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: In Austrian commercial and financial circles it is believed that German's leaning toward England and the United States to due to other than political consideration. The strain imposed upon the Berlin money market by the forced development of German trade is beginning to tell severely on German finance.

For the satisfaction of seizing new markets, terms have been granted which German industry and enterprise is ill able to afford. This abnormal condition has produced a situation which renders it advisable that the sympathies of the English and American money markets should not be estranged.

BATTLESHIP STRIKES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The great battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Nicolai Ludlow commanding, met with a serious accident today shortly after she left the New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads. While passing Governor's Island she struck an obstruction in the shallow water, and three of her compartments were ripped open. She was immediately taken back to the navy yard.

WEDDED AN EARL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate was married today to the Earl of Strathford. The ceremony took place in Grace Church, and was simple, on account of the recent death of Prince Edward of Sax-Weimar, first cousin of the Earl, and few persons other than relatives were present. The Earl and Countess left today for Washington, where they will spend a few days. They sail for England on Tuesday next.

SPECULATION IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, December 10.—This was a lively day on the Bourse, with large speculative dealings for future delivery. As the time for the American control of the island approaches, shares in various insular corporations have risen to near par. Street railway stocks which six months ago were quoted at 24, sold yesterday at \$1 1-4 and today at 29, and United railway shares advanced four points, to 53, while Municipal 6 per cents, issued at 90, sold today at 102.

YOUTH OF HAWAII

Address of President S. B. Dole
to Boys and Girls.

MOTTO OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS

"Be a Man"—Education of the
Heart—Duty and Responsibility.
Making of Careers.

Observe the remarks, in part, made by President Dole to the boys and girls of the Kamehameha schools at the Founder's day literary and musical exercises, December 15, 1898.

The education of the heart is what I shall speak about. I wish to speak about an important side of education, without which the education of the head and hand, I may say, is useless and is dangerous to society. It is dangerous to educate a man without giving him an education of the heart.

If you educate a man's hands and brain and do not educate his heart and put within him noble principles, then he becomes a very dangerous element in society. Instead of being a chicken thief he is a skillful burglar. He may counterfeited money, break your safe, or any for the whole of his life go on living on the public, because of his education of the hand and brain or because of skill in accounts he may become a great monopolist and like the great squid in yonder museum, may stretch his arms over a continent and draw the profits and life blood of a whole nation, crushing legitimate enterprises and driving men and women and children into despair and poverty; because he is an educated man only on one side. I think these illustrations will show you the importance of the education of the higher side of the man—an education which tends to develop the noblest and best in the man.

An event has happened recently which touches us all. Many of us have doubted its wisdom. Many of us have felt its necessity for the safety of this community. Does this question appeal to you young men and women? It is a matter for discouragement or for inspiration? Competition and strife will be increased by over-close connection with the United States. The employer must look out for himself or be driven to the wall. A man in business in California has to wake up and look out for himself and that is a good part of such a man's education. A Hawaiian young man who has been doing business in San Francisco, said recently that a young man now a days has to "hustle" if he would succeed. He learned that lesson himself and with good results, when he got back to Honolulu.

It is a part of character that a man be not afraid of other men, that he shall know how to assert himself that he shall strive for the highest prize.

I was present when a graduating class of this school was having its class day exercises. The prophet of the class read his prophecies. He spoke about the future of the members of the class. One would be the Attorney-General, another was to be Minister of the Interior, a third was to be Chief Justice. All this was much of a joke on the part of the prophet, but why should it be a joke? Why should not the young men aim high and hold positions in this country in spite of the white man. The Hawaiian young men have held high positions in the Government and with the greater chances for an education, I think the Hawaiian young men will hold high positions in the country again.

Aim high; assert yourself. We have inherited some very noble things from the Monarchy. You are all familiar with the National motto, (spoken in Hawaiian): *Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono*. I wish to call your attention to another saying, a motto of the Kamehameha's "Be a man." The new conditions which are going to press on Hawaiians, which are going to make competition closer and perhaps be a hardship to some, are a call to you to be men, a call to become skillful, a call to seek an education which will prepare you for good citizenship—an education of the heart—whether in private or public life. All cannot be public men or rich men, but all can be good citizens.

St. Paul said: "Seek ye earnestly the best things." He did not mean public offices or wealth. He meant those things which are included in the condition of being men—true men—noble men. A private life demands these conditions as well as a public life.

I wish to speak to you of some things which are perhaps less pleasant. People have told me more than once that the Hawaiians have no sense of gratitude. I know that this is false for I have met with gratitude of the deepest and noblest and most fervent kind. Children often do not have the gratitude they should have towards their parents, because they do not appreciate to the full their obligations. They take what they get and consider it a matter

of course. It takes a rare thoughtful child to develop a proper sense of gratitude towards its parents. It may be that something that that affects the Hawaiians. They have had a great deal done for them and they perhaps do not develop a sense of gratitude much as children do not develop gratitude toward their parents. Some of you young men and young women are having your education here through the assistance of benevolent men and women upon whom you have no claim whatever.

The people who help you do not want the money back, but I should like to see you young men take the stand of making an honest effort to pay the money back at whatever cost.

If you are going to succeed in this country, full of white men, as it will be, you must be full of that quality which will not be under obligations to a stranger and that you will not rest until you have paid up and are clear and are free to do your duty among men.

You went out this morning and decorated the tomb of the benefactress who has done so much for Hawaiians. I believe you have gratitude toward her. Many of us remember her and we understand more or less the qualities which led her to plan this splendid institution for Hawaiians. I was once superintendent in an Hawaiian Sunday school and very often found it difficult to get teachers. One Sunday morning I started to the school and remembering that there was a class without a teacher, I thought I would go and ask Mrs. Bishop to take it. I seemed an imposition to ask a woman so thoroughly engrossed as she was to take a Sunday school class, but I remembered that I was the Lord's work and help was needed. I found Mr. and Mrs. Bishop at breakfast. Upon making known my errand she said immediately "I will go." She went straight from her breakfast table to the church and for many years she was a faithful teacher of those children. I understand from that episode, why she thought of this institution; why she planned it and devoted her fortune to it. It was natural for her to do this. I do not know how you can show your gratitude better than by making opportunities for passing on the benefits which you have had here to the men and women who are less favored, so that these may have some idea of what it is to be a man and that they may have the advantages that you have had to meet the new conditions. I do not see that you can do anything less than this, viz, that you confer upon men somewhat of the advantages which you have received. Girls, this applies to you as well. Teach the highest and live the highest life; so that the Hawaiian race may receive the greatest benefit. This was Pauahi Bishop's wish for all time.

COURT ON MAUI.

Disposition of the Calendar of the
Lahaina Term.

Lahaina, Maui, December 20, 1898.

The following cases have been disposed of since Friday, December 16:

Lilia K. Joaquin vs. John Kaahue, et al.; bill for dower, tried before Judge Kalua and submitted. Creighton and Kopekai for plaintiff; A. A. Wilder and John Richardson for defendants.

Republic vs. Matsumoto, selling liquor without a license; nolle proes, G. Hons for defendant.

Republic vs. Alana Hoo, unlawful possession of opium; tried by foreign jury; verdict guilty; sentence this morning. E. P. Dole and R. D. Mead for prosecution; J. M. Kaneakia for defendant.

Republic vs. Manuel Machado, selling liquor without a license; tried by foreign jury; verdict guilty. E. P. Dole and R. D. Mead for prosecution; A. A. Wilder for defendant.

Republic vs. Ah Yee, unlawful possession of opium; appeal withdrawn. J. M. Kaneakia for defendant.

Republic vs. Alana, selling liquor without a license; trial before foreign jury; evidence all in yesterday, address to the jury today.

There are four more foreign jury criminal cases.

The December term of this Court will probably close by Friday, and the town lawyers will return to Honolulu on Friday, arriving in Honolulu Saturday morning, a day ahead of the regular time of the steamers.

A number of the Gallians who were ordered to return to work last Friday by the District Magistrate have again refused to do work and have again been arrested, tried and convicted and have been sent to Lahaina jail. The hearing was had before Magistrate Kahalo.

Troquois Assigned

VALLEJO, Dec. 13.—The naval tug Troquois, formerly the Sprackles tug Fearless, was put in commission at 10 o'clock this morning at Mare Island. Lieut. Charles F. Pond, who was navigator on the auxiliary cruiser Panther during the recent war, is in command, and she has a crew of thirty-five men. The tug will be assigned to duty as a tender to naval vessels at Honolulu.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

HANDS AS TOOLS

Words on Use of Brain in Industrial Pursuits.

TO PUPILS OF TWO SCHOOLS

Direction By Thought-Combination for an Achievement—Education in Old Hawaii.

In his address to the pupils of the Kamehameha schools on Founder's day, December 15, 1898, W. N. Armstrong said:

Girls and boys, Mr. Dole was assigned a certain subject upon which he was asked to address you and I was assigned to speak on another subject, but he has occupied some of my ground. It is a case of getting into my taro patch and taking my goods. And there sits his Attorney-General without making any attempt to arrest him for larceny.

I wish to talk to you about the brains and the hands. The hands are only the slaves of the brain. Cut the hands off and the brain can work, and do great things. The Hottentots who make the swiftest yachts in America are blind. Their brains work for them. Fasten it into your minds that the hands are only the slaves of the brain, and can do no more than the brain tells them to do. The ape has a small brain and therefore his hands do little work. If he had a large brain, his hands would do better work. When you climb a coconut tree, for the first time, you twist off a nut. It falls and breaks. Then the brain works, and says to the hands, "Let us try another plan, give the nut a twist when it starts down." The hands do it, and the nut strikes on its point and does not crack. The hands do not train the brain. The brain educates the hands. Practice and experience teach the brain how to direct the hands. If the brain knows how to work it can direct not only the hands of its own body, but the hands of other people—sometimes a hundred hands—sometimes a thousand. Mr. Brassey's brain directed 30,000 hands in building railroads. Here is a piece of iron ore. It is only worth \$1 a ton. The hands that shovels the ore get 50 cents per day. The brain behind the hands does not know much. The hands get tired and ask the brains to do better. The brain then goes to some school and studies the making of iron. It tells the hands how to mix lime and charcoal with the ore. Out of this ore then comes iron worth \$10 and the hands are paid \$2 instead of 50 cents. Then the brain gets more education and learns how to make steel, and the hands earn more. The brain gets more education, and teaches the hands how to turn this \$10 worth of iron into \$200 of iron goods. Then into a \$1000 worth of goods. The hands and brains earn more money but the brain really earns the money. There are a few people in the world who can live without the labor of the hands. Of the 7,000,000 of people in the United States the great majority must live upon the work of their own hands. So must you. And you must keep in mind that it is your brains that give value to the work of your hands. If you stop planning and thinking and comparing, then you give your hands poor work to do, and when they do poor work, there is only poor pay. Work in the machine shops, and on farms does not train the hands, but it shows the brain just what should be done; and the brain holds to this knowledge and directs the hands. When the New England pioneers went Westward a 1000 miles, they settled on the prairie and they had little money. But the brain knew how to clear land, plant corn, take care of stock, raise food and build houses. The brain of the emigrant knew how to do it, and if the hands were cut off, it could use other hands. Manual training is really the education of the brain. In France there are 6,000,000 of farmers. The size of the average farm is 3½ acres. Yet the French farmers are the richest farmers in the world. They paid in ten days an indemnity to Germany of \$1,000,000,000. The French farmer gets more out of his little lot than the American farmer gets out of fifty acres. His hands are not better than those of the American farmer, but his brain is better trained. Put his brain into the head of the American and he will do better, until the American brain is trained, and then it does the best of all.

You young Hawaiians are in the world with brains and hands. You must make your living. You cannot be professional men, but working men, as a rule. You are in strong competition with other races. Your brains must take care of you. You need, first of all, homes—small pieces of land which are your own, are to be your homes. Get these places upon which you can live, and be independent. Raise first that which feeds you. The Englishman calls his home his castle. In it he can defy the world. The man who has a home and can feed himself and family from

his own land is independent. When you can do with your hands and lands, depend entirely upon the way you use your brains. One makes \$10 from an acre of land, another makes \$100, another makes \$1000. It is only a question of what the brain knows and can teach the hands. If you cannot use your brains, your hands will be of little use. Whatever the conditions are, you must do what other people do, and learn as they learn. The best work on the soil is brain work, thinking, planning and driving the hands wisely.

I am reminded, as I stand here, of an incident in Hawaiian life—the connection in the lives of two Hawaiian boys. Over fifty years ago, the Royal school was established near the site of the present barracks. It was under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke. In this school were educated the children of the chiefs. A few others, children of the foreigners in office, Dr. Judd and Dr. Armstrong also attended it. At the desks occupied by the boys, sat Alexander Liholihi, Kamehameha IV, Lunalilo and Kalanikula. At the desks occupied by the girls sat Emma Rooke, Bernice Pauahi, Liliuokalani, and others. The sweet-faced girl Pauahi, was full of girlish fun, and loved by all. In front of Lunalilo sat one small boy, full of childish mischief, the son of a missionary in the government of Kamehameha III. These children played together in the yard beside the school. Fifty years are gone. That sweet-faced girl grew to womanhood, and in the prime of life, with her sun at the zenith, passed away, leaving as her perpetual monument this magnificent endowment for the education of her people, the rarest gift to the Hawaiian people. The boy grew up, went to America, fought as a soldier in the great Civil war, dedicated his life to the education of the colored race, and in the words of Bishop Doane, became the successor to Abraham Lincoln, in the task of reconstructing the negro race. He too, in middle life, found his burdens too heavy, and was compelled to lay them down. One might have seen, in a vision, the meeting of these two children of Hawaii, these noble benefactors of mankind, in the life beyond, joining hands before the troops of angels who covered them with flowers, with links from the immortal plants of life. And the Angel of the Record, opened his Book of Deeds, dipped his pen in the Celestial light, wrote across the names of these children of the Royal school: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

NEW IMPROVED
CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.
Forged from one solid piece of steel. Made specially to our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.
GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.
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—LIMITED—
Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Down Again

In prices to the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1899.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40 years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

December 19, 1898.
A FEW MORE
HANDSOME GOODS.

Last week we spoke of B & H Lamps. We are more than pleased with the sale we have had on these goods last week, as it goes to show that our efforts on behalf of our patrons is fully appreciated.

This week we are desirous of calling your attention to a handsome line of

ART MIRRORS,
ART VASES,
ART PITCHERS,
ART CANDLE STICKS.

These goods are without exception the most handsome line ever brought before the public of Honolulu.

The Scourse Mirrors are the very best beveled plate glass set in the latest creation artists of the highest order can conceive and are of a large variety of designs.

What we have said of the Mirrors also applies to the assortment of

VASES : AND : PITCHERS.

Within the last year or so the fad of using candle sticks is again in vogue, with the exception that at the present day the designs are much prettier than those used in the last century.

It is no uncommon thing today to step into the best furnished houses and find these Art Candle Sticks displayed in some cosy nook around the house. Our assortment of these goods consists of several patterns.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

ARE
YOU
READY

To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

TIME NO OBJECT.

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazzell, Dalley & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

OF THREE PARTS

A Trio of Sections From Message of President.

THE CANAL, ARMY AND NAVY

Construction of Waterway Urged.
Islands a Factor—Volunteers.
Ships for the Navy.

(From the Message.)
CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the sundry civil act of June 4th of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route, will be laid before you. In the performance of its work the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the project.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company, under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent these grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the Canal Commission as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter by Congress.

Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the Government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my convictions that considerations of expediency and international policy, as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route, require the maintenance of the status quo until the Canal Commission shall have reported and the United States Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless it appears that the Government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the Canal Commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized.

That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our Eastern and Western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which, I doubt not, the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

ARMY.

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army, therefore, manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if, in his discretion, it should be necessary, and that further discretion should be given him to recruit within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

NAVY.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three sea going sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$3,600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great

radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,000,000 each.

3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, \$1,141,800 each.

I join with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A Will Filled.

The will of Thomas Sylva, deceased, was placed on file yesterday in the probate court. Patrick Sylva, son of the deceased, was nominated as executor of the will. The greater part of the estate is left to the two sons, a few small amounts being given to friends and \$50 to the Catholic church.

LUSTY OLD AGE.

Are we Growing Shorter Lived?

The Winter of Our Discontent—How to Grow Old Gracefully and Healthily.

There is no more pitiful sight than a dithering, half imbecile, rheumatic, limping, emaciated and querulous old man or old woman.

And it is so unnecessary.

Old age should be quiet, graceful, contented, and full of rest and happiness, and not the pitiful wreck of a once robust manhood.

And it can be attained by simple means.

Every man who reaches the "three score years and ten," should be as Shakespeare's creation was:

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty."

For in my youth I never did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood, Nor did not with unbanished forehead

The means of weakness and debility: Therefore my age is a lusty winter, Frosty, but kindly."

Many strong men often die early, not because their vital forces are exhausted, but because they abuse their powers, waste their energies, and break down their constitutions.

Hence, careful people often live long, while people who are robust but run down to early graves.

But strange as it may seem, many men and women, by adopting the right means, have been able to overcome dangerous ailments that would have killed the strongest man. With care, they have eventually gained a remarkable degree of health and vigor.

When one reaches the age of 40, care is necessary.

From birth to the age of 30, the growth and nourishment of the body is in excess of the waste.

From 30 to 40 we remain about stationary; waste and nutrition about equally balanced.

But at and after 40, nature commences to tear down faster than she builds up.

To be sure it is only a little at a time, but the process is going on just the same.

Our kidneys now have extra work to do in throwing off the poisons and impurities that result from this wasting process.

This is why rheumatism is so common in men past 40.

This is why Kidney Disease that did not before show many symptoms, now breaks forth in failing eyesight, weakness, torpor and dropsy.

This is why you ought to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and ease the strain upon these overworked and much neglected organs.

"Out of sight out of mind," is nowhere so true as it is with the Kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will help you to a frosty, but a happy and hearty old age.

Besides, they cause the Kidneys to filter uric acid out of the blood, and thus both prevent and cure Rheumatism, that curse of advancing years.

These Pills are not for the Bowels—they are NOT common purgative pills, they do not weaken. They are for the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for these organs only. If you want to drive a nail, do you use a saw? No. You use the proper tool for each purpose, and so it should be in medicine. When you have any of the symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, you should get the medicine which is intended to cure such troubles. And when you want to get Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, be sure and ask for the right kind. "Doan's" is an easy name to remember, but in remembering that, remember that the word "Backache" belongs in the full name, viz:—"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills," and refuse to take anything but just what you ask for.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale generally for 50c per box, and six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

A BRIDAL BOWER

Green and White Wedding at F. J. Lowrey Home.

HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY DRESSED

Brilliant Affair for a Union for Life. Blossoms—Vines—Statuary. Many Gifts.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The classic home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lowrey is beautiful at any time, but in its festive array of bridal bower and garlanded malle and flowers everywhere, it made a most lovely setting for the marriage party last evening, when Miss Nellie Moore Lowrey and William Levi Moore were joined in wedlock.

The guests, driving up the roadway lighted by festoons of electric lights, stepped into the brilliant atrium of a Roman home, with the ferns, palms and decorative house-plants scarcely hiding the model of the Venus de Milo, casting her peaceful influence on the scene. A dainty little statuette of a baby girl was watching the play of the gold fish beneath the silvery spray of the fountain in the marble pool. The water dripped musically from a tiny crystal parasol and led the eye to the refashioning of the fan-tailed gold fish, as much at home as if they had not arrived on the China just in time for the wedding.

Each wedding guest received a personal word of genuine welcome from the hostess and was ushered up the stairway past a great silk Hawaiian flag. From the balcony, looking down upon the palm embowered court, the fountain, the statuary and the guests attracted one's attention. Maidens stood ready at the top of the stairway to direct the guests to the dressing rooms. Some were passing down, or stood admiring the scene from this point of vantage. It was only when they had once again descended into the beautiful room that they could see the artistic details of its decorations. White begonias in a Wedgewood jardiniere on a mahogany lowboy, plumarias and maiden hair in a cut glass bowl on a round table of Flemish oak, white carnations and spider and virgin lilies on a teak stand; and the treasures of silver and glass of the Pompeian sideboard, heightened by white roses and geraniums, white and green everywhere, with the festive touch of the festoons of malle, forming a border over the windows.

In the mullin corner, facing the entrance, was the bridal bower. The walls and canopy of jasmine formed a green background, starred with white carnations and marguerites from the gardens of Hilo. The bower was guarded on one side by tall fronds of the sago palm and on the other by a pillar of Hilo calla lilies. In front was a bamboo railing, hidden in callas and palapa. In the gateway was the beautiful altar pillow of Nile green silk, its white grass-cloth cover embroidered in green.

When the guests of the evening, who were the more intimate friends of the family, were grouped about the court in informal converse, the strains of music floated in from somewhere. The bridal chorus from Lohengrin was played by Professor Varnedey, accompanied by Miss Clymer.

The music heralded the approach of the bride party. The ribbon bearers, Helen and Allen Lowrey, stretched white satin ribbons from the staircase to the bower, forming an aisle for the approaching bride, upon the arm of her brother, preceded by the bridesmaid.

As the ribbon bearers reached the bower, the party stepped into the court and approached the rail of the altar, where the Rev. William Morris Kinsaid was awaiting them. The groom and his best man, B. L. Marx, joined the party. The mother of the bride sat on the right of the bridal bower. The jubilant chorus changed to the quieter strains of "The Ring" (songs) by Schuman, as the pastor read the impressive service, which moved many a heart, as a glance among the serious faces betrayed.

There was a moment of hesitation as the family offered their congratulations, then the bride party quickly formed, and the guests gathered informally to offer their best wishes.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of train, of filmy liberty silk, over Liberty satin, trimmed with wide Valenciennes lace. The misty veil floated about her, confined only by a spray of jasmine in her hair. The bride's bouquet of maiden hair and La Marque roses, was tied with streamers of tulle like the veil.

Miss Florence Kelsey, the bridesmaid, was gowned in white confection over green, as was also the little ribbon bearer, Helen Lowrey.

In an adjoining room the many beautiful presents were displayed, silver, and gold, Bohemian and cut glass, rare china, and a beautiful painting by Hitechock of "Sunrise on Maunakea from Coconut Island," which attracted much attention.

While the guests were refreshing themselves with ices and drinking to the health of the happy couple in delicious fruit punch, the little people of the household distributed dainty boxes of wedding cake.

While the bride couple were busy with formal good nights, the less formal guests made a raid on the presents, each one bearing his choice from the room in triumphal procession, when the preoccupied groom was called upon to defend his household and his household gods, and at the door he successfully withstood the marauders.

So was launched the daintiest yacht that ever sailed from Honolulu's waters, commanded by the happiest captain that ever cleared for Hilo.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia!

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

RENTING BICYCLES

Is a branch of our business that we pay a great deal of attention to, so we are able to furnish you with a fine easy running wheel on a moment's notice.

You prefer to own your own wheel? Good enough; we can furnish you and your best girl, or your wife and children, with the best that the Columbia and Rambler people make, and that is as good as can be made with the best of material and over twenty years' experience.

If you want to Rent, Buy or Repair, call on

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1850.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS: £3,070,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies: 9,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies: 101,600,000
Total reinsurance: 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies: 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies: 35,000,000
Total reinsurance: 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.
£13,558,089.
1. Authorized Capital: £2,000,000
Subscribed: 2,750,000
Paid up Capital: 687,500 0 0
2. Fire Fund: 2,748,415 7 4
3. Life and Annuity Funds: 10,112,173 1 0
£13,558,089 8 0

Revenue Fire Branch: 1,561,977 4 3
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches: 1,276,611 1 0
£2,838,588 5 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 21.
 Steamer, Kona, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Mauna Loa, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Aloha, from Honolulu, 22 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.

Wednesday, December 22.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.

Thursday, December 23.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, 10 hrs.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 20.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.

Wednesday, December 21.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
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Thursday, December 22.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.
 Steamer, Kilauea, to Honolulu, 10 hrs.

MEMORANDA.

Per steamer, Aloha, Dec. 20. Sailed from Honolulu at 10:30 a.m. for San Francisco. Weather all the way. First it was heavy weather, then a succession of calms, then heavy swell to port.

Per steamer, Kilauea, Dec. 21. Sailed from Honolulu at 10:30 a.m. for San Francisco. Weather all the way. First it was heavy weather, then a succession of calms, then heavy swell to port.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. S. Kilauea will arrive from Honolulu at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, December 23.

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BY AUTHORITY.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

December 8, 1898.
 Notice is hereby given that there remains in the Hawaiian Treasury, payable to bearer, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000), on delivery of bonds No. 405 Stock A; No. 295, 297 and 303 Stock B; No. 281, 289, 291, 292 and 315 of Stock C, Act of August 2, 1882, interest on which ceased November 27, 1898.

S. M. DAMON,
 Minister of Finance.

December 8, 1898.
 Notice is hereby given that Nathan C. Wilford has been appointed as Tax Assessor and Collector for the Third Division, Island of Hawaii.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST DIVISION, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

The petition and account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Nov. 29th, 1898.
 By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

December 8, 1898.
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MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale and other terms and conditions contained in that certain mortgage dated the 11th day of November, 1897, made by Heien Kewip Combs and her husband, W. J. Combs, both of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Alfred W. Carter, trustee, of said Honolulu, which said mortgage is recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 171 on page 487 and 488, the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of a condition in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of interest thereon when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described and hereunder set forth, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, situated on Queen Street in said Honolulu, on Saturday the 14th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Kawaanaka and Kapaele in Nuuanu, Honolulu, aforesaid, being portions of land described in Royal Patent (Grant) 105 and Royal Patent 4,487 L. C. A. 701, being the same premises conveyed by deed of said mortgagee to the mortgagor, dated the 29th day of June, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 136, page 184.

Terms: Cash, U. S. gold coin. Deed at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Thorburn & Carter, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated: Honolulu, H. I., December 17, 1898.